

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1791.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) October 11.

R. COKE, one of the bishops of the Methodist church, and who was in this island some time ago, arrived in London, in July last, from North America. This gentleman, from his known character, and a certain consequence derived from his ecclesiastical and academical appointments, was suspected of casting a longing eye to the supremacy of that extensive sect: But at their first annual meeting, since the death of the venerable and laborious Wesley, which took place in Manchester the 26th of July, it was found that the general government of the Methodist societies had been vested seven years ago, by a deed enrolled in chancery, in one hundred persons, selected from the body of itinerant preachers, and who are to choose a president and secretary annually.

OS. 12. America, at present, can well dispense with the service of other nations, in the carrying trade, and she is already able to repay some of the assistance formerly received from them in that line. This will plainly appear from a view of the shipping in the port of Liverpool, on the 23d of last June; for, of the number of vessels bound for the different ports of the United States, few only belonged to Britain—whereas the American flag was displayed by twenty.

Sugars, not the top of the market by seven or eight shillings per cwt. were sold, on Monday last, at 84s. by the hoghead.

OS. 13. A stout healthy negro woman, who had partaken of a land crab, on Sunday morning last, died in great agony on Tuesday: She was seized immediately after having eat of it, with violent twitchings, which continued almost without intermission till the time of her decease. Whether the crab was of a poisonous species, or something deleterious had been introduced, could not be ascertained, as not the smallest portion of it was left.

A small piece which had been given to another woman, and of which she ate, had nearly produced the same consequences, as she was dangerously ill for two days.

OS. 14. Yesterday anchored in the harbour of Port Royal, his majesty's ships Centurion, W. A. Orway, Esq; commander, and Hoend, J. Lawford, Esq; commander, in seven days from Port-au-Prince.

The accounts brought by these vessels are extremely unfavourable to the interest of the white inhabitants of the colony of Hispaniola. Divided among themselves, they cannot but fall an easy sacrifice to that power, which, at present, carries every thing before it.

N A S S A U, (N. P.) September 9.

If credit is to be given to reports which have been in circulation here for some days past, a very bloody scene must have been recently acted in St. Domingo. We are told, that a vessel from Cape Francois, or the Mole, we know not which, having on board more than forty persons of both sexes, who had escaped from the vengeance of the triumphant party (in which is included the Gen de Couleur, called off Harbour Island a few days since, for water and provisions. This vessel, it is also said, was commanded by Capt. Downham Newton, and was bound for Charleston.

B O S T O N, November 3.

Official accounts from France.

Since our last, Captain Mingo Mackay, jun. in the brig Mermade, arrived in this port from Havre-de-Grace, in France, which place he left the 10th of September. Among the passengers is Captain S. Dunn, of this town, together with Messrs. Parrman, Colledge and Mackay, four of some of our most respectable citizens who have resided some years at an academy in France, and appear by their manners, information, and understanding, to do ample justice to the persons who have had the charge of their education in that polite and enlightened country. Captain Dunn and these gentlemen, have travelled through the greater part of France, and have had the best opportunities of procuring, as well from their own particular observation, as the conversation of others, the most authentic information of the present state of that kingdom.

By their accounts, the king had not signed the constitution—though it was universally believed he would soon meet the wishes of his fellow-citizens, by giving his final sanction to this celebrated instrument. It was supposed by many, that he would make no essential objections; but give it his full approbation, with the reserved right of pardon in cases of treason or rebellion, to secure the friends of the monarchy, in its old form, from the evils and penalties to which they might otherwise be exposed. The king was at present liberty, having elected his guards from the citizens composing the national soldiers. Profound tranquillity appeared in every part of the kingdom, and the interruption, with the rumours of which, we have been so long alarmed, by the British papers, have been either fabricated altogether, or highly exaggerated,

to say no more, by the aristocratic party, to serve their own views, and to promote their own interest.

The depreciation of the assignats, has been occasioned in a great measure, as those gentlemen report, by the want of a small paper currency, to supply the wants of the people. But, that precautions were taken to remedy this inconvenience, by emitting small bills, on private credit, which, as far as the experiment had been made, proved successful.

It seems that the fears of a counter-revolution from any real or supposed defects in the constitution, had entirely vanished; as the astonishing and almost unexampled unanimity which prevails, precludes even the hopes of the malcontents, from this quarter. There is nothing, therefore, to report to, but the interference of sovereign nations, and the Germans in an especial manner, to support the expiring dreams of the aristocracy, as this event. But the German frontier is firmly guarded by an immense army sustained by the active zeal and courage of their associates, which presents the strongest barrier against an invasion.

The French, in fine, have three millions of men at arms—well accoutred, and fully determined to risk all in defence of their freedom. It was reported that distinctions had taken place between the marquis de Bouille and count de Artois. In consequence of which, the former of these gentlemen had retired to Sweden.

The national assembly had taken the wise precaution to place the heir apparent under the care of M. de la Fayette, lest the future intrigues of the aristocratic party, might render it necessary to have recourse to a regency, provided the king should choose to abdicate the kingdom, and thus forfeit all constitutional pretensions to the crown. It was generally imagined that trade and manufactures would revive and flourish, as soon as the government was established, by the signing of the constitution. The elections had gone in favour of the revolutionists, and had succeeded with the least possible disturbance.

On the whole, the present state of France was quiet, and the prospect of futurity, brilliant and flattering in a high degree.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the editor can give the public the present account, which from the known credibility of the authors of it, appears incontestable.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, September 24.

"A new act of parliament has lately passed, which the collector is possessed of, which admits of a free intercourse in American bottoms with all the British West India islands, and the collector says, he is also advised, the same privileges are to be permitted the Americans here."

P R O V I D E N C E, November 5.

Tuesday last Captain Wheaton arrived here from Cape-Francois.

Extract of a letter from a master of a vessel at Cape-Francois to his owners here, dated October 10, received by Captain Wheaton.

"From a scene of tumult, noise and disorder, I have retired, to give you some information respecting your brig and cargo, which I greatly fear will go to destruction; the first by worms, the latter by the heat of the climate—and tis out of my power to prevent it. Were I to land my cargo, and proceed home with salt ballast, the vessel might be preserved, but I fear the cargo would perish, as several others have since my arrival. Should I remain here, both will be lost. Every possible exertion on my part, assisted by Mr. ——— has been in vain, used to get away from the port. As a last effort, we have drawn up a memorial to Mr. Bourne, our consul, requesting him to throw in a spirited remonstrance to the assembly, desiring them either to take our cargoes, as no one else will, or permit us to depart. This was done yesterday, but no answer has been given."

The situation of the colony is more alarming now than ever. The negroes have advanced their camp within three miles of the French. We can see their colours displayed from our vessels, and they had the audacity to take three grenadiers within half a mile of the French encampment, which is four miles from town. Vessels keep their sails bent, and some of the inhabitants send their families on board every night."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 11.

By the brig Theodosia, captain Lake, who sailed the 23d ult. from Cape-Francois, and arrived here on Thursday last, we are informed, that three days previous to his sailing, a body of troops marched from the Cape to attack the negroes, who were embodied at Port-Margaret's also, that a French frigate sailed for the above place, and that the night before she sailed, the hills appeared on fire, but the issue could not be learned.

Nov. 15. On Friday last Mr. Hammond was introduced to the president, by the secretary of state, and presented his credentials as his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

Extract of a letter from captain Howell, of the ship Sampson, dated 15th of France, May 27.

"I arrived at this place on the 24th of April, and shall sail for Canton on the 1st of June. The ship President Washington, captain Nicholson, is here. The ship Neptune, captain Barle, sailed from this port for Madras yesterday."

Yesterday arrived the schooner John, captain Darrel, from Bermuda, by which we have the following important advices, received by the ship Nonpareil, capt. Barker, arrived there on the 22d ult. from London, after a passage of 27 days. The Nonpareil brought English papers to the 19th of September, from which we learn, that on the 14th of September died at Weymouth, England, the marquis de La Luzerne, ambassador from the court of France.

That a treaty of peace was signed between the Russians and Turks, the empress still holding the city of Oczakow, with all its fortifications and whole district, (which has been the great obstacle between them)—in consequence of which the English ships in commission were paying off and disarming. That the king of France had been again put into possession of the crown, and accepted of the new constitution; a general amnesty was published in favour of all who assisted him to make his escape, as well as those who resisted the decrees and were inimical to the measures of the national assembly; but the fugitives on the frontiers of France continued raising troops for a counter-revolution. The national assembly, after the king had signified his acceptance to the new constitutional act, decreed, on the 13th of September last, as follows:

1st. All persons accused or under arrest, in regard to the king's departure, shall be immediately set at liberty, and all further prosecution shall cease. 2dly. The committees of the constitution and jurisprudence shall to-morrow present the plan of a decree respecting the immediate abolition of all proceedings relative to the events of the revolution. 3dly. To-morrow a plan of a decree shall also be presented for abolishing the use of passports, and for annihilating all momentary restraints, in regard to that liberty which the constitution allows to all citizens, of entering into and departure out of the kingdom. The goals of the kingdom, are to be thrown open on the occasion.—That the king of Spain has declared war against the emperor of Morocco.—That by accounts from India, down to the 23d of March last, we learn, that the army under lord Cornwallis was still pursuing Tippecoo with great success, carrying every thing before them.—And that the Russian and Turkish trade from England was getting into the usual prosperous channel.

The number of burials in Kingston, Jamaica, last year, was 289—marriages 29—baptisms 266. This statement includes whites and blacks.

Nov. 17. The unbounded advantages which will flow to the public from opening the proposed canal between the waters of Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, by the space of a few miles between the Quittapahilla and Tolpehocken, have influenced the legislature to reward the undertakers with liberality, in order to insure its accomplishment; but, to prevent any monopoly in this advantageous, as well as useful business, they have improved upon the plan for receiving subscriptions in the national bank. Besides requiring public notice of the time and place of receiving subscriptions, for a considerable length of time before, both in the English and German news-papers, they have directed that all subscriptions received for the first fifteen days after opening shall be on a footing; the surplus beyond the amount of shares in the corporation to be excluded in proportion. The notice aforesaid hath been given, and the subscription book will be opened in this city on the first of December, now at hand. Let none therefore, who wish to interest themselves in this valuable institution, complain, if after all these precautions they are shut out. In such case they will have to blame themselves only, for not having attended to their interest in due time, when they will have to give an advanced price for shares to entitle them to a participation of the annual profits.

Much has been said about making the post-office the medium of news and information to the people; and it seems to be the general sentiment, that if it is practicable, this medium should be adopted for this truly patriotic purpose. It is, however, said, that there are very great obstacles in the way—the expense is the most formidable—another is, that it will interfere with that dispatch so necessary to give satisfaction to the mercantile interest, which is considered as the great support of the post-office department, and whose convenience and accommodation ought therefore to be primarily consulted. With respect to the expense, it may be presumed, that if news-papers were particularly specified in the contracts of transporting the mails, those contracts might be made on nearly the present terms; and it is universally supposed, that punctuality in receiving the papers would induce every person cheerfully to pay such a sum over and above the subscription, or would amply compensate the deputy post-masters for the small addition to their business, which

A more particular attention than is now paid would occasion. A separate postmaster, and separate accounts, would prevent an interference with the letters; which ought always to receive the first attention. At present it is a mere matter of courtesy, according to the existing resolution of congress, that news-papers, even exchange papers between printers, are permitted to be sent by the mail—this is so generally known, that the idea of property is scarcely ever affixed to them; at least, after they once leave the post-offices. It seems as if it was proper that the printers should know on what ground they stand; for their present indulgence, in regard to distant subscribers, is illusory and destructive to them, and proves a vexatious deception and discouragement to their patrons.

By the ship Industry, arrived on Tuesday evening from Bayonne, we have received a printed copy of a letter from the king of France to the national assembly, accepting the constitution. The following is a translation of it—

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE examined with attention the constitution which you have presented me for acceptance. I accept it, and shall see it executed.—This declaration would have been sufficient at another time; but at present I owe the interests of the nation and myself an explanation of the motives that have induced this acceptance. From the beginning of my reign I have been desirous of reforming abuses, and in every act of government have wished to be guided by public opinion. Various causes, among which the situation of the finances, when I came to the throne, should be mentioned, as also the immense expenses unavoidably incurred for the support of an honourable war, carried on for a length of time, without an increase of taxes, had established a great disproportion between the revenues and the expenses of the state.

Fully sensible of the enormity of the evil, I not only looked for a remedy, but felt the necessity of preventing its return. I conceived the design of establishing public felicity upon a firm foundation; and to subject to invariable rules even the authority which I exercised. I called around me the nation to execute this design. In the course of events, brought on by the revolution—my intentions have never varied.—When, after having reformed the ancient institutions, you began to substitute for them your first works, I did not wait to give them my assent, that the whole constitution should be known to me. I favoured the establishment of parts before I could judge of the whole; and though disturbances, which have attended almost every step of the revolution, too often were the causes of great grief to me, I always hoped that the law would resume its vigour in the hands of its new depositaries, and that, as you drew towards a conclusion of your labours, every day would restore it that respect, without which the people can neither be free nor happy. I long persisted in this hope; my determination changed when that hope left me.

Let every one call to recollection the time when I left Paris. The constitution was nearly completed, and the authority of the laws was diminishing. Public opinions, far from being fixed, appeared to be more divided than ever. The least moderate opinions appeared alone to have weight. The licentiousness of the press was at its height, and no authority was respected. I could not obtain an acquaintance with the general will, when, by looking around, I could see nothing but the laws without weight, and not enforced.—Then, I must say it, had you presented the constitution at that time to me, I should not have thought it the interest of the people, the constant and only rule of my conduct, that I should have accepted it.

I entertained but one sentiment: I had in view but one design: I wished to retire out of the reach of every party, and examine what was really the will of the nation. The motives that influenced my conduct no longer exist, since the inconveniences and evils which I then complained of, have struck you as they did me. You have shown a desire to restore good order; you have attended to the undisciplined state of the army; you have seen the necessity of putting a stop to the licentiousness of the press. In the revision of your work, you have placed among the laws several articles which had been presented me as constitutional decrees. You have established a legal mode of revising the constitution. At length the public will is known to me; I have seen it evidenced in the attachment of the people to your work, and to a monarchical form of government.

I therefore accept the constitution. I promise to support it in the kingdom, to defend it against foreign violence, and to procure its execution by all the means which it places within my power. I declare, that, convinced of the attachment of the great majority of the people to the constitution, I give up the right of concurrence, which I called for in this work, and that, being responsible to the nation alone, no one has a right to complain of this departure from my original requisition.

I should, however, deviate from truth, if I said that I have perceived in the administrative and executive authority, all the energy necessary to put in motion, and preserve harmony in all the parts of this wide extended empire. But since opinions are at this time divided on this subject, I consent that experience alone should be the judge. When I shall have put into action all the powers placed in my hands, I can suffer no reproach, and the nation, whose interest should be a constant rule, will explain itself in the manner laid down in the constitution.—But, to strengthen liberty and the constitution, to promote the individual happiness of every Frenchman, certain interests positively call for the re-union of all our efforts. These interests are, respect for the laws, the re-establishment of good order, and the re-union of citizens.

At this time the constitution being finally established, Frenchmen living under the same laws should know no other enemies than those who disregard them. Discord and anarchy—they are our common enemies: I will oppose them with all my might. It is important that you and your successors should second my efforts with energy. Without attempting to control thought, the law protects equally, all those whose actions are in conformity to it. Let those whom fear of persecutions and disturbances have driven from their country, find, when they return, security and tranquillity. And to put an end to feuds, to listen the distresses which a great revolution always occasions, and, that the law may from this time command with full energy and be well executed, let us consent to forget the past. Let the accusations and prosecutions which took their rise in events which accompanied the revolution die away, and let a universal reconciliation take place. I make no mention of those who have been guided only by their attachment for me: Is it possible that you should deem them guilty? With regard to those who, having been guilty of excesses that involved personal injuries, have drawn upon their heads the vengeance of the laws,—I prove to them, that I am king of all Frenchmen.

P. S. I have thought, gentlemen, that I ought to pronounce my solemn acceptance of the constitution in the midst of the representatives of the nation; and on the spot where that constitution was framed; I shall therefore come to the national assembly to-morrow at noon.

The king will meet the assembly this day at twelve, preceded by the city band of music and escorted by the national guard, &c. The deputies of the national assembly will go to receive him. His seat (chair, not throne) shall be next to that of the president. His ministers only shall accompany him.

††† The copy from which this is translated is printed at Bayonne, and bears no date.

FROM PELOSI'S MARINE LIST.

The following information was received from Salem and Beverly, dated November 5.

The brig Stend, Beckford; Fanny, Proctor; schooner Eliza, Clarke; and Success, Baker, arrived from Cape-François. It appears from our best information, by the above vessels, that the island of Hispaniola must be lost for some time, the force not being sufficient by any means to disperse, much less conquer the revolted. The American property at that island, which is of a perishable nature, must be entirely lost. No kind of provisions are wanting: it is uncertain whether the Cape is not at the mercy of the revolted, when they choose to make a final sacrifice. All agree that the island can never be recovered, but by a great and early exertion of France.

SHEPHERD'S TOWN, October 31.

An officer of the Western army has received authentic accounts from Port St. Vincent, stating, that a large number of Indians have assembled at the Maume towns—that they drew provisions, &c. at the British Post of Detroit, and that every encouragement was held out to the Canadians to join the savages in hostilities against us.—That the enemy are numerous, but as we are and shall continue to be, prepared for the expected interview, of course nothing will be left undone to keep up the spirit of the army. Numbers of our men have deserted, previous to our arrival—a great number are now under guard—and court martials sit daily on the trials of officers arrested, and offences of soldiers—many of the latter for crimes capital. The Indians have lately done little more than stealing a few horses, and have failed in several attempts to kill or take several small parties.

ANNAPOLIS, November 24.

The honourable Charles Goldsborough, Esq; son of Charles, is chosen a senator in the room of Gustavus Scott, Esq; who declined accepting his appointment.

On Monday last arrived here the snow Zephyr, captain Crumby, from London.

The president of the United States, by the advice and consent of the senate, has appointed

Nathaniel Rogers, to be marshal of the New-Hampshire district, in the room of John Parker, deceased.

Alexander Moore, to be surveyor of the port of West Point, in Virginia, in the room of John Spotswood Moore, who has resigned his appointment.

Charles Brown, to be collector of the port of Georgetown, in South-Carolina, in the room of John Cogdell, who has resigned his appointment.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, November 15.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed, reported a bill respecting fugitives from justice, and from the service of masters; which, after a first and second reading, was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house on Friday next, and to be printed in the mean time, for the consideration of the members.

The schedule of the census was then taken up in committee of the whole.—Mr. Muhlenberg, in the chair.

[The motion before the committee was, that the ratio of representation should be one to thirty thousand, until the next enumeration takes place. To this an amendment had been proposed, viz. to strike out the words "thirty thousand."]

Mr. Page thought the question under consideration was of a delicate nature, and such as the house ought to be cautious in deciding upon; and which was after

to be decided by a general convention. He should be sorry they should verify the predictions of the enemies of the government, who had said that congress would never consent to any amendment in the constitution, which might tend to diminish their own consequences. Even if they were sitting in convention, he questioned the propriety of reducing the number of representatives; as he looked upon a numerous representation as the greatest security of a republican government. It would be time enough for the house to decide, when directed by the people. He concluded, by expressing a hope, that the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. Stelle observed, that stability in councils, an object of the highest importance to every government, is not always to be found in numerous representative bodies; that the equality or inequality of representation does not depend so much on the ratio, as on the privileges of the electors;—that whilst the same purity prevails in the system of representation, as now exists, there will be little danger of corruption in the house;—that the state legislatures ought not to be a rule for congress; but that, on the contrary, in proportion as the numbers are greater in the state legislatures, it is the less necessary to have a numerous representation in the federal legislature;—that solid merit alone can recommend a man to the notice of a very numerous body of electors;—that the security of the people is increased in proportion to the number of those who watch over the conduct of each representative. A proof of this was to be found in the British parliament, where corruption ever prevails more with the representatives of petty boroughs, than with those of greater cities.

Mr. Clarke hoped, that when gentlemen called in the liberties of the people, as an argument in favour of the ratio of one to thirty thousand, they would not look upon him as an aristocrat for opposing that ratio. If he was infected with the spirit of aristocracy, he had caught it since he came to that house.—If an increased representation would bring more wisdom and honesty into the house, it would also introduce more folly and dishonesty.—A candidate, he observed, can much more easily purchase the votes of a small district, than of a larger one.—Improper elections can also destroy the liberties of the people; and if congress take care that the elections be properly conducted, there will never be any danger of corruption in the house.—As to the respectability of congress, it will depend more upon their acts, than upon their number.—After several arguments against an over-numerous representation, he concluded in favour of a larger ratio, than that of thirty thousand.

Mr. Vining could not conceive how the liberties of America could be affected by a trifling difference in the number of the representative body. He used several arguments to show how little danger there is of corruption prevailing in the house; and declared in favour of the ratio of thirty-four thousand.

Mr. Hillhouse observed, that if in consequence of the ratio that might be now fixed, the house should be found not sufficiently numerous, it would be very easy to remedy the defect at an after day. As to the prevalence of corruption in the space of ten years from the present period, he treated the idea as chimerical; nor did he at all think a smaller number of representatives, elected by the free choice of the people, more exposed to corruption, than a larger body. The executive, he observed, has not the power of applying public money sufficient to bribe even a single member; and even if there did exist a power to apply money sufficient to bribe one hundred members, the same power would extend to the corruption of two hundred. But there can be no danger, so long as the right of election remains in the people. He asked whether a representation of eighty or a hundred members, was not sufficient for all the purposes of government, and whether the liberties of the country are not safe in their hands? and concluded with declaring his opinion, that a larger representation would rather embarrass the government than otherwise.

Mr. Sedgwick proposed to retain the words "thirty thousand" for the purpose of inserting "thirty-four" between them.

Mr. Heister made several remarks to shew the difficulty of communication between members residing at such distances, as they now do, when elected to represent such extensive districts; and observed that three fourths of the members were from states, that have adopted the proposed amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Kitchell was in favour of a numerous representation, and against striking out.

Mr. Findley and Mr. Gerry spoke in defence of the sentiments they had before delivered in favour of a numerous representation; after which,

The question was taken on the motion for striking out the words "thirty thousand," and lost, yeas 17, nays 36.

The question was then taken on the original resolution, and carried; yeas 36, nays 21.

The committee then rose, and reported the resolution, which the house took into immediate consideration; and on the question for adopting the report of the committee, it was carried in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays, were,

YEAS: Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Findley, Finckles, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Heister, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrence, Leach, Lee, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, Sumpter, Sylvester, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Weddworth, Wayne, White, Willis.

NAYS: Messrs. Ames, Allen, Bannock, Boudinot, B. Bouquet, S. Bourne, Clarke, Gilman, Goodhue, Groves, Hillhouse, Livermore, Mason, Miles, Sedgwick, Smith, Smith (V.) Smith (S.) Steele, Sturge, Thacher, Vining, Wadsworth, 25.

A committee was then appointed to bring in a bill pursuant to the resolution.
Mr. Baldwin moved for the appointment of a special committee on the petition of general Jackson; but it being observed, that the prayer of the said petition extended no farther, than to a suspension of proceeding in consequence of the return of general Wayne, and that the house had nothing to do in the business, until the petitioner came forward with proofs, &c. the motion was withdrawn, and the petition ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons having TICKETS for sale, in the subscriber's PROPERTY LOTTERY, are requested to make returns of them in ten days from this date, otherwise they will be considered as sold, after which notice will be given when the lottery will commence drawing.

JAMES PATTISON.

Herring Bay, November 24, 1791.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SINCE I came to this place, I have been informed that some publications, addressed to the people of Cecil county, by colonel Henry Hollingsworth and major Thomas M. Forman, especially the last, in which several charges are made against me, are in general circulation.

Though I am satisfied they are considered in Cecil as mere electioneering manoeuvres, being brought forward just before the election, and when I had not time to refute them; yet the justice I owe myself, and the regard I have for the good opinion of the public, make it now necessary that I should answer them. As soon as I return home I shall do it, and have no doubt that the public will do justice to me and those gentlemen.

W. MATTHEWS.

Annapolis, November 21, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against hunting, with dog or gun, within my enclosures on Rhode river, without permission from my overseer.

JAMES CARROLL.

November 21, 1791.

Annapolis, November 23, 1791.

THE subscriber apprehends business will require him to leave Annapolis by the first of January next, and will probably be absent some length of time; he therefore earnestly begs those who are in his debt, to call in the course of next month, and if they cannot discharge their accounts, they may at least make some agreeable arrangements. This request is so reasonable, it is presumed those concerned will not neglect complying therewith. Should there still remain delinquents, they may rest assured that recourse will be had to a mode more obligatory, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

St. Mary's county, November 10, 1791.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of GEORGE AISQUITH, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, after which the will not deem herself bound to receive or satisfy any further claims.

ELIZABETH AISQUITH, Admx.

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, on the 20th day of September last, a mulatto man, who calls himself HARRY JONES. He has lately been proved, in Charles county court, by Joseph Clark, of the state of Virginia, to have once been his property; and that he the said Clark sold the aforesaid fellow, about ten years ago, to a certain John McDaniel, who then lived near Fort Pitt, in the state of Virginia. Jones is about twenty-four years old, five feet six inches high, tolerably well clothed, has a scar on his forehead and right hand. His master is requested to pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 11, 1791.

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Sale, at Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent, on Saturday the 26th instant, November, for the benefit of the undersubscribers.

ONE BALE of IRISH SHEETING, and one damaged SEIN, imported in the Kitty, captain Foster, from London.

RAN away, about one year ago, from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince George's county, three miles from Alexandria ferry, a negro man by the name of ANTHONY, five feet eight or ten inches high, knock kneed, which gives him a bad countenance when walking, he flammers a little, and has petitioned for his freedom at the general court at Annapolis, last September, was one year, and was ordered to return to my house; he came back in December, but did not stay more than a fortnight, and passed for a free negro. Any man who will stop the said Anthony, and secure him to that I may get him again, shall have a reward of one guinea, and three pounds if brought home to me; also, any man who will discover by whom, planter, farmer, or tradesman, he is harboured and employed, and certify it before any justice, so as I may recover damages, shall have a reward of five pounds, paid by

PETER SAVARY.

CHEAP LANDS for Sale.

IN MORGANIA County, Virginia.

I WILL SELL.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in the county of Mongalia, held by right of settlement, for which I will give a general warranty deed. The land lies on the Mongalia river, within 15 miles of Morgan town, through which runs the Buffalo creek. The land is of the first quality, both upland and meadow; and, to accommodate the purchaser, it will be divided into three tracts. If agreeable, I will take negroes, or any other property, at their value, in payment. Immediate possession will be given, either by colonel John Evans, at Morgan town, or the subscriber, in Berkeley county, Virginia.

DAVID GRAY.

N. B. The state road from Morgan town to the mouth of the Little Kanawha, passes within three quarters of a mile of the said land.

The SUBSCRIBER has upwards of 300 acres of valuable LAND, in St. Mary's county, Bedlam Neck, which he will sell for cash in hand, or on long credit.

THOMAS BOND.

November 11, 1791.

For Sale,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, lying in St. Mary's county, viz.

BUSHWOOD LODGE, containing about four hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty acres of which are uncleared; PENRIN, containing about two hundred acres, eighty acres uncleared; one hundred acres in MAIDEN; BOWER, about twenty acres, uncleared.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to apply to J. Briscoe, in St. Mary's county, or to Edmund Key, in Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, for several good reasons, postpones the sale of his negroes till the third Tuesday in March next.

R. H. COURTS.

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY the 20th of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Taney town, in Frederick county.

A TRACT of LAND called DINAH'S GOODWILL, containing 314 acres.

— ALSO —

On THURSDAY the 1st of December next, at 11 o'clock, at Spurrier's Tavern, in Anne Arundel county, a tract of land called SAMPSON'S STONES, containing 153 acres, and another tract called BACHELOR'S CHOICE, containing 100 acres.

— ALSO —

On THURSDAY the 8th of December next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, in Baltimore county, three tracts of land, viz. EDINBURGH, containing 2684 acres; LOWRY'S LOT, containing 50 acres; GASTSYLVANIA, containing 120 acres; and DAWLEY'S RANGE, 100 acres.

The purchase money to be paid in three equal annual payments. Bond with security will be required.

CHARLES STEUART, Executors of JAMES M'CUCCOCH, } James Dick.

London town, November 14, 1791.

THIS to inform gentlemen who wish to import horses for the turf, stud, saddle, or carriage horses, that the subscriber intends sailing for England in March or April next, and to return next fall. Any orders, with the necessary, to empower him to purchase and ship horses, will be thankfully received, and executed with much attention and care; by their

Humble Servant,

JOHN CRAGGS.

WILLIAM WILKINS,

Has just received an ASSORTMENT of IRISH LINENS,

Which, from their cheapness, will merit the attention of those who may be in want.

He has also a Variety of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which he will sell on the most moderate terms, among which are a few handsome and large FOWLING PIECES.

LAND.

A PLACE called SANDGATE, for sale, containing above 300 acres, situated between the Baltimore and South river roads, within one mile of Annapolis. Apply to MATTHIAS BOARDLEY, on Wye river, Eastern Shore.

October 24, 1791.

Somerset county, October 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber, a languishing prisoner in Somerset county gaol, intends to apply to the next session of assembly to liberate him from confinement, and from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN KENNEDY.

JOSEPH BELL, Undertaker.

Has for sale, for cash and charges,

A SMALL Assortment of FALL GOODS, of about 3000 yds. cloth, imported in the ship Ruby, captain Foster.

He has also for sale,

By the piece or package, a general assortment of FALL GOODS, which he will sell for cash or tobacco, at the Baltimore wholesale prices, at his stores at Nottingham, Pig Point and Tracey's Landing.

N. B. A small invoice of MEDICINE, to be sold very low, for cash or produce; also, two TENT BEDS, with cotton furniture, mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, &c. complete.

West River, November 10, 1791.

St. Mary's, October 8, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I intend to apply to the next general assembly for an act to make valid a deed executed by Caleb Jones to me, for about forty-eight acres of land, Part of BACKWATER'S LOTS, lying in St. Mary's county, which deed was not recorded in the time prescribed by law, and to direct the recording of the said deed.

MORDECAI JONES.

Prince George's county, October 1, 1791.

THE subscriber, from a variety of causes and misfortunes, is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice, that he means to petition the next general assembly of this state to release him from debts which he is unable to pay, upon his giving up all his property for the life of his creditors.

BENJAMIN BELT, senr.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend applying to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for redress of an injury done my late grand father, NICHOLAS SEWALL, of this county, deceased, in the condemnation of a certain tract of land, lying in Dorchester county, for the use of a tribe or tribes of Indians.

NICHOLAS SEWALL.

St. Mary's county, September 27, 1791.

Montgomery county, October 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to exonerate me from debts which I am unable to pay.

DAVID GHODES.

St. Mary's county, September 17, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing her creditors that she intends to petition the legislature, at their next session, for an act to liberate her from confinement for debts which she is unable to discharge.

MARY RQACH.

Head of Severn, November 10, 1791.

WE the subscribers, having lands adjoining the river Severn, do hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting within our enclosures either with dog or gun. Those that do not comply with this notice, may expect to be dealt with agreeable to law.

HENRY BALDWIN,

JOHN BROWN,

ACHSAH MARRIOTT,

BASIL BROWN.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. William Sanders, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or passing through any of my enclosed lands, near Herring creek church, in Anne Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN E. CHEW.

November 12, 1791.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791.

THE subscriber is compelled, from a variety of circumstances, to inform his creditors that he intends to petition the general assembly, at their next meeting, for a law to liberate him from his debts, on his giving up his property, as he is unable to pay them.

RICHARD WHIRLEIGH.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

And now opening, at their STORE in Church Street, next door to Mr. Stephen Clark's Stationary and book store, and near the market,

An Assortment of choice

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which they will sell low for cash,

—VIZ—

MATCHCOAT

Blankets,
Rose do.
Fearnought,
Kerseys,
Kendal Cottons,
Green Welch do.
Linsley,
Coatings,
White and red Flannel,
Buckram,
Mens Yarn Hosiery,
Boy's Worsted do.
Mens ribbed do.
Womens fine white do.
Turkey Stripes,
Moreens,
Durants,
Camblers,
Wildbore,
Thickets,
Mens fine Beaver Gloves,
Superfine Broad Cloth,
Elastic do.
Drab do.
Swan Down,
Velvet Waistcoat Shapes,
Royal Rib,
Striped Cotton and Linen,
Check,
Romal, Bandana, Bark &
Linen Handkerchiefs,

Tollenet Shapes,
Fine Irish Linen,
Do. Sheetings,
Morocco Shoes for Children,
Sewing Silk,
Dowels,
Curry Combs,
Shots,
Coarse and fine Tooth Combs,
Black Silk Hosiery,
Best Patent do.
Brown Holland,
Bed-Ticking,
Mens Country made Saddle,
Knee and Shoe-Buckles,
Coloured Thread,
Cambric and Ofsabrigs do.
A Variety of Calicoes,
Puffins,
Hat Band Crape,
Mens and Womens black Gloves,
Raisins,
A Variety of Queen's Ware, and a Quantity of Hyson and Bohemian TEAS, &c. &c. &c.

Annapolis, October 5, 1791. *5 X*

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

Has just IMPORTED, in the ship NANTES, CAPTAIN SPENCER,

A Quantity of HAIR,

OF DIFFERENT COLOURS and LENGTHS.

HE begs leave to acquaint those ladies who wish for convenience and little trouble, that he makes CURL and ELASTIC CUSHIONS that fit easy and firm upon the head without any trouble of pinning; and, when dressed, no head of hair whatever, though dressed by the completest hand, can look better or more natural, so that a lady, in a few minutes, may complete her own hair-dressing. Also new fashioned CURL BRADES, and fashionable WIGS—Ladies who wish to have any alteration in any they have got from other hair dressers, he will do it on the most REASONABLE TERMS.

He has also just received by the same ship, a variety of articles in the line of his profession, among which are the following, viz.—Perfumes of all kinds; different sorts of pomatum, hard and soft; plain and perfumed powder; powder knives and bags; ladies elegant pocket bottles; court plaster; dressing and fine tooth combs (swan-down, cat-flow, and silk puffs); ladies powder boxes, with puffs; hair-pins, long and short, double and single; tooth-brushes; razors in cases, and razor-strops; shaving-boxes, soap and brushes; wash-balls; hair-ribands; band-boxes; crapes, pinching, and roupee irons.

He has likewise for SALE, an elegant fashionable HEAD-DRESS, from London.

Said CATON respectfully returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does, and always will do, his utmost to oblige.

Orders from any part of the State, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Prince George's county, October 15, 1791.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of BIRK MOCKBEE, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, near Upper Marlborough, on or before the 10th day of December next, or they will be excluded on the distribution of the assets in hand.

Wm. N. MOCKBEE, Administrator.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 14th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, a negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdenture, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse. Some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,

A Neat and General Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
Cassimers,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coatings,
Cardinals,
Halfsticks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welsh Plains,
Duffel Blankets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildboars,
Crapes,
Mellinets,
Mullins of all sorts,
Plain, stripes and spotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickets,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Puffins,
Corduroys,
Black Prince's Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,

Table Clothes,
Bed-Ticks,
Flanders Bed-Buntings,
Checks, 1 and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheetings,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies fashionable Beaver Hats,
Mens coarse ditto,
Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Broad and Narrow Ribbands,
Modes and Sattins,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Ditto lined with Flannel,
Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
White Sattin ditto,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Fine OLD MADEIRA,

By the PIPE, or GALLON.

LEWIS NETH,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from where he kept store in Fleet Street, to the house lately built by Mr. F. Grammar, opposite the south-west end of the Market, where he has opened a large and general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable to the season,

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from Europe,

ROSE & Duffel Blankets,
Rugs,
Fearnoughts,
Twilled Kerseys,
Halfsticks,
Negro Cottons,
Striped & plain Coatings,
Plains,
Frisell Clothes,
Superfine, second & coarse Broad Cloth,
Superfine Cassimers,
Double mixed Draps,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Linen,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Moreens,
Laborens,
Joans Spinning,
Wildboars,
Camblers,
Dimities,
Bombazines,
Bombazets,
Crapes,
Corduroys,
Thickets,
Franklin Cord,
Velvets,
Valencias,
Sarinets,
Puffins,
Jeans,
Tollinets,
Checks,
Bed-Ticks,
Lith Linens,

Sheetings and Dowels,
Ruffa Sheetings,
Ofsabrige,
Tickenburgs,
German Linens,
Brown Hollands,
A handsome Assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Shawls,
White Cottons,
Mullins,
Mullin Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Rich Silk, Tamboured Calicoes, Cabinet, and Bagatelle Jacket Shapes,
Rich white and black Satins and Lutestrings,
Black Peelongs,
Modes,
Sarinets,
Persians,
An Assortment of Ribbons,
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Fine and coarse Hats,
Silk, Cotton, Silk & Cotton, Worsted and Yarn Hosiery,
Writing Paper,
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Ironmongery, Cutlery and Hard Ware,
Queen's Ware,
Wool and Cotton Cards,

With a number of other ARTICLES, all which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for Sale,

GROCERIES,

West India and New England Rum, French Brandy, Wine, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Congee, and Bohea Tea; Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Starck, Fig-Bloss, Indico, Salt, Salt-petre, Glauber Salts, Alum, Copperas, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.

Annapolis, November 1, 1791.

JOHN HYDE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the making and carrying off shoes at the yard lately occupied by Mr. John Adam Baye, where he buys all kinds of hides, or runs one half for the other, as may be most convenient for those who have them to dispose of; he also informs the public, that he is determined to sell leather as low as it can be purchased in Baltimore, and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the custom of those who may please to favour him with their commands.

N. B. He still carries on the boot and shoe-making business, in Conduit Street, opposite Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes all kinds of boots and shoes in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, September 20, 1791. *5 X*

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, lately deceased.

O. 4, 1791.

F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CECIL COURT HOUSE & NEW CASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore New Line) very respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to Philadelphia, for the conveyance of freight and passengers, to commence running the 29th instant, by the following route:—A packet will leave Philadelphia every Monday morning for Newcastle; on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to Cecil Court House, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for Annapolis and Easton, and touches at Annapolis on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by and. The proprietors solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variability of the winds renders the day of the packet's return from Easton rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. Passengers, and shippers that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the Printer, who will intrust the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Cecil Court House.
HENRY DARLEY,
Wm. CLAY,
BOND and LEES, } Newcastle.

Passage to Cecil Court House, to Newcastle in stage, 7 6
to Philadelphia in packet, 8 0
1 12 3

Heavy freight, 2/ per cwt. from city to city. Light in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. Spriggs. PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impudent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary clothing of a crop negro. MAREEN, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good clothing. JACK, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these four are lurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. Those persons who have assumed the name of Bolton, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have since absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Spriggs, Esq. of West river. The fellow Jack will be hired to any strict master at a very reasonable rate, until next April term.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, November 26, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS.

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